NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE M. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year FOUR cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Free zents per copy. Annual subscription price:-

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do not return rejected communications. JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyp ing and Sugraving, neatly and promptly executed at t

Volume XXXII..... No. 86

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BROADWAY THRATRE, Broadway, near Brooms

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York OLYMPIC THEATRE, Brondway .- MARITANA.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE. 45 and 47 Bowery.-

WOOD'S THEATRE, Breadway, opposite St. Nicholas

DODWORTH HALL, 895 Broadway, -PROFESSOR HARTZ WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES-L'ESCAMATEUR AND HIS PARK SINGING ROPE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 595 Broadway, opposite the Metropolisan Hotel—in their Ethiopian Exterainments, Singing, Danging and Buggles—The Black Cook—Spirit Hash Eathers of the Amazon. KELLY & LEON'S MINSERS'A. 79 Broadway, opposite the New York Total - In taken Sovia, Danies, Econe receives, Burlesgens, &c.—Cinder-Leon—Madagasca

BALLET TROUPS-NORMA.

PIPTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Fwenty-fourth street.—GRIFFIN & CURISTI'S MINSTREES.— ETHIOPIAN MINSTREES, BALLADA, BURLESQUES, &C.—THE BOND BORBERY—BLACK CROOK.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Conto VOCALISM. NEGRO MINSTREAST, BURLESQUES, BALLET DIVER-PLASEMENT, &C.—THE SCOTTISH HERO.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, a Mechanica' Hall, 472 Broadway-In a Variety of Light and Laughable Entertainments.-The Female Clerk

HOOLBY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MIN-OTENIST, BALLADS AND BUBLESQUES.—THE BLACK MAN

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, Union Hall, corner of wenty-third acreet and Broadway, at 734.—Moving Min on or the Pilonin's Paccassa-Sixty Machipicent Comma. Matince Wednesday and Saturday at 5 o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—
Brad and Right Ann of Probat—The Washington
With—Worders in Natural History, Science and Aut.
Accrumes Daily. Open from 8 A.M. till 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, March 28, 1867.

THE MEWS.

EUROPE. The news reported by the Atlantic cable is dated yes.

terday evening, March 27.

The Derby Reform bill has been passed to a second reading in the House of Commons, the debate, vital to the measure, to commence on the 8th of April. North Germany has adopted a constitution agreeing, in its main features, with that drafted by Count Bismarck. The Prince of Servia is about to visit the Sultan of

Princey. Fighting has been suspended in Candia.
Consols closed at 91% for money in London. United
States five-twenties were at 74% in London, 77% in
Frankfort, and 84% in Paris.

The Liverpool cetton market closed quiet, with mid filing uplands at 13 kd. Breadstuffs and provisions dull. By mail we have interesting details of our cable capatches to the 16th of March.

The London Times publishes a very sharp editorial nalysis of the speech of the Duke de Persigny on cou-United States. In reply to the Duke's charge that England wished for the permanent disruption of the American Union by means of the Jeff Davis rebellion, the writer says "England shrank from aiding France to break up the United States by supporting the Southern ers and by establishing a Mexican empire."

The special letter of our London correspondent on the

progress of the reform revolution in Great Britain and and Parliament embraces matter of much importance in its report of the situation of the parties and their pros-

The French exposition of Fenianism, its origin, char acter and intent, as set forth in the Journal Debate of Paris, is published in our columns, with interesting newspaper reports of the war situation in Ireland and Liverpool on the 16th of March.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the annual report of the New Tork Bank of Commerce for 1865 was introduced, charging that Mr. Thomas, whose credentials as Senator from Maryland are before the Judiciary Committee, withdrew a large amount of money from New York city in December, 1860, at which time he was Secretary of the Treasury, the money being intended for the payment of interest on United States stocks. The report was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill from the Finance Committee guaranteeing to Louisiana the sum of \$6,000, or the construction of levees, was ordered to be printed. The bills to prohibit the removal of indisa-tables and other purposes and relative to the settlement of the accounts of army officers were passed. The bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the contin-gent fund of the House was amended and passed. One imendment appropriates \$51,000 for the expenses of the ndian delegations on their recent visit to Washington. the report of the Judiciary Committee on the House batimony relative to the connection of Senators Doolit-le and Patterson with the New York Custom House po and l'attoran with the New York Custom House fronbles was read. It exonerates both Senators from any simplication whatever therein. Pending consideration of a motion to print the testimony the Senate adjourned. In the House the Senate bill to incorporate the Luncoin Monument Association was passed. A resolution for

the reappointment of a special committee on Southern railroads was adopted. The Senate amendments to the resolution relative to the claims of certain Northern creditors, introduced by Mr. Butler, were laid upon the table, which is a virtual defeat of the bill. The adjournment question came up on the receipt of the message of the Senate regarding its action thereon. Mr. Schenck offered an amendment to the Senate amendment, ad-journing until the first Wednesday in June and the first Wednesday in September, which was adopted, and the Senate amendment, which provides for an adjournment at noon to-day, was concurred in as amended. Resultions relative to claims of foreign governments for property destroyed by the army of the United States properly destroyed by the army of the United States;
protesting against the confederation of the British North
American provinces; and expressing sympathy for the
people of Ireland and Candia were adopted, the latter
unanimously. Mr. Washburne offered an amendment
declaring the Fenian movement inoperative, but it was
rejected. A resolution declaring it to be the some of the House that Henry A. Smythe ought to be removed from his position as Collector of the Port of New York was a topted by year 68, nays 38. After some further busioe the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE

In the Senate yesterday the Metropolitan Transit or Three Tier Railroad bill was reported adversely, and defeated. Bills to incorporate the New York cross town railroad and for the better regulation of the power put brokers and others were introduced. Bills amended by the control of the power put brokers and others were introduced. Bills amended ing the act for the incorporating of religious s to complete the high service water works at Carman ville; relative to the Croton Aqueduct Department and extending the powers of the Central Park Com-

missioners were passed. Pending discussion on the requiring the Harlem Railroad Company to wall up Yorkville out the Senate took a recess. On ress bling the bill relative to the Harlem Railroad cut at York-ville was advanced to a third reading. The report of the Conference Committee on the Constitutivention bill was agreed to and the bill passed.

In the Assembly, bills to establish a legal gazette in New York; to amend the act regulating pilotage in the port of New York; to incorporate the Long Island and New York company for the construction of a bridge over East river, and making eight hours of labor a legal day's work were passed, the latter by a vote of 73 to 41. The report of the Conference Committee on the Constitutional Convention was adopted, and thus the bill has passed both houses. It provides for an election by Senatorial dustricts and the present system of suffrage of a convention to revise the constitution, the election to take place on the 23d of April. In the Assembly, bills to establish a logal gazette the 23d of April.

THE CITY.

Mr. John Savage last evening delivered a lecture to a large assemblage of people in the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Fenian Brotherhood. Subject—"Theobald Wolfe Tone and the Cause of Ireland."

A communication from Coroner Wildey says that the tificate given by him of the death of Mrs. Noble, supposed to have been the result of an attempt at abortion, is the same that he usually gives in cases where a ver-

Aaron Jones has challenged Michael McCoole, of St. Louis, to fight within two or three months for \$1,000. Rumor has it that Joe Coburn and John C. Heenan are

to fight for \$10,000 and the championship of America. Mrs. Delia Lanergan, an Irish woman, was found des in her bod in the tenement house No. 1354 Washington street, on Tuesday night. Her bushand, Dennis Laser-gan, was arrested, and a Coroner's inquest is being held

The Court of Appeals has now fairly commend peals from various State courts were vesterday argued

In the Court of Common Pleas an action was brought vesterday by Eliza Bogert vs. James Bogert for limited

In the Superior Court Part 2 in the case of Burns vs Griffin, an action for assault and battery, laying damages at \$2,500, the jury awarded a verdict of six and a

An important Custom House case was commence vesterday in the United States District Court, befor Judge Benedict. It is an action for forfeiture of certain goods alleged to have been withdrawn from the Custor House on an under valuation entry. It is reported that he hearing of the case will occupy the court for the re-

mainder of the week. The examination of Dr. George Beakley and Mrs. Nancy Cole, in the Kimbail abortion case, was continued yesterday at the Tombs, before Judge Dowling. The taken, and the case adjourned until two o'clock to-day.

The railroad share market was dull yesterday. The steamships and one or two miscellaneous actively dealt in. Gold closed at 134.

There was a moderate business transacted in nercial circles yesterday, and prices favored the pur chaser generally, especially of domestic produce. Im-ported merchandise was without decided change. Cot-ton was lower, while coffee was steady. On 'Change flour declined 5c. a 10c., wheat 2c. a 3c., and corn 1c. a 2c., white oats ruled steady. Pork opened firm, but closed heavy. Beef was unchanged. Lard was active, lough scarcely as firm. Freights were quiet. Nava stores were firm, though the demand was light. Pouro leum remained firm. Whiskey was steady.

MISCELLAWROUS

letter from Matemoros, Mexico, Is 16, and is mainly confirmatory of the news recently tele-graphed to the Huand from that section. Maximilian, Miramon and other imperial chiefs had disappeared from Querétaro. The reports of Escobedo's defeat are again

ndent in Kentucky gives an account of Our correspondent in Kentucky gives an account of a trip through the Green river country recently visited by the flood, and also some information relative to the prerailing political sentiments entertained by the people.

Soveral prominent merchants of Charleston visite General Sickies on Tuesday, and assured him they woul heartily co-operate with him in the work of reorganiza-tion. General Sickies replied that the military wou not interfere in political movements as partizans. A. G Brown, of Mississippl, urges the acceptance of the condi-tions imposed in the Sherman bill on the people, on the plea that a conquered people have no rights which the conquerors are bound to respect.

General Sheridan issued his order yesterday, remov-

ing the Attorney General of Louisiana, the Mayor of New Orleans, and Judge Abell, of the First District Court of that city from office, and appointing others to take their place. The changes were to take place immediately. The Indian delegations in Washington were to have had a war dance for their own amusement in the Sev-

men would probably consume too much "fire and engage in a free fight.

General H. W. Slocum was nominated to the office of Naval Officer of the port of New York by the President

General Sherman has ordered that all steamboats plyished with two pieces of artillery and twenty muskets General Sweeny, the post commander at Augusta, Ga. as forbidden all elections until General Pope assume omand of the district.

The Maryland radical Republican Convention, elec ome time ago, assembled in Baltimore yesterday and nemorialized Congress for a republican form of govrement for the State. They passed res position to the convention recently called by the Legisla ure, and in case of the a sembling of such convention form a constitution on the basis of manhood suffrage.

A special session of the Vermont Legislature convene

milted in some cases in victories for the democrats and n others for the republicans. In Yonkers the republican candidate for Supervisor gained the day by a clos vote over his democratic opponent. In White Plains the

democratic candidate was elected, and in East Chester the republican candidate for Supervisor and the democratic candidates for the other offices were elected.

A mass meeting of negroes was held last night in Macon, Ga, at which resolutions were adopted returning thanks to Congress for emancipation and suffrage and endorsing the policy of Governor Brown in recommending the people to accept the terms proposed.

The reported discovery of the body of a Miss Goodenough, in her father's cellar in Brandon, Vermont, and the arrest of her father on muscleion of having mus-

the arrest of her father on suspicion of having mur-lered har, turns out to be untrue. The girt is still miss-

ing and Mr. Goodenough has not been arrested.

An express sail train on the Eric Railway ran off the track near Mount Hope, N. Y., yesterday morning about two o'clock, by which the engineer was killed and the

The levees above New Orleans are reported to be givin way, and it was probable that all the lower portion the country would be inundated.

Two of the negroes engaged in a demonstration against the street cars in Charleston were arrested yesterday and fined. They declared that they were drunk and incited

Lamirande, the Forger.

The British government has virtually aban doned its claim for the return of Lamirande the French torger, who was illegally taker from Canada under the Extradition treaty. It reserves, however, its undoubted right to renew the demand if it shall bereafter decide so to do. The reappearance of Lamirande's name reminds us that the Poitiers judge and M. Lachaud, the brilliant Parisian jury lawyer, who, on no better testimony than a convict's lies, brought slanderous accusations against two highly respectable lawyers of this city, and even against the entire New York bar, have never made the amende honorable for their gross violation of professional courtesy. Yet se accusations were at once and thoroughly refuted by Messrs. Coudert frères, counsel for the Bank of France. It might not be amiss for some of our eminent lawyers to call upon their French brethren for the reparation of this

The Pature of the United States-A Hint to | of it for the consequences of accidents, for

the Republican Party. When in the yet distant future, time having olled away the mists of prejudice through which we are too apt to contemplate the things of the present, the history of these United States comes to be wisely and impartially written, the crisis through which the nation has passed and the crisis on which she has entered will form two of its most interesting and most nstructive sections. In treating of the first of these crises it will devolve upon the historian to trace to their roots the various causes which

at last exploded in a gigantic civil war; to relate bow, for a time, that war threatened to rend the great republic in twain, and how, contrary to almost universal ex-pectation, and after almost unexampled sacrifice and suffering, the rebellion was finally and effectually suppressed. Nor will it be possible for him in summing up the results of that fearful struggle not to speak in terms of lofty eulogy of that political party to whose wisdom and energy and self-sacrifice and indomitable perseverance we mainly owe it that the republic has been preserved entire, and that never at any former period was its flag more respected or its destiny more promising. The character of the other crisis lies as yet hidden in the womb of the future; but it will be well for the lasting reputation of the republican party if at the close of this s period their record shall prove to be as illus-

rious as it was at the close of the first. It cannot be said that the course which events have taken since the suppression of the rebellion has exclusively encouraged such a hope. The history of the dominant republican party since the close of the war has untortunately is too many particulars resembled the history of dominant and successful parties in all ages and in all nations. United, vigorous, patriotic so long as they are beset by a common enemy, they have too often become a prey to division to weakness, to selfishness, the moment the enemy has ceased to resist. It was when the energies of the nation combined and successfully repelled a powerful foreign invasion that the French republic revealed its greatest vitality. It was directly when that enemy was gone that the republic revealed its greatest weakness. The passions and prejudices and petty rivalries of sections and individuals which were stifled and restrained so long as France was threatened by a foe from without burst forth with destructive violence as soon as the foe disappeared, and the French republic was ruined by enemies from within. If the republic of the United States is free from such danger and can look forward with hope and confidence to a prosperous and glorious future, it cannot be said that we are ndebted for our security and hopefulness to the lofty wisdom, the unfailing good sense, the noble and undivided aims of those in whose hands the government of the nation has been rested since the close of the war. The debt under which we are laid to the republican party should not blind us to their faults. The neral course of American politics, the sayings and doings of American statesmen, the unseemly exhibitions which are daily made within the halls of Congress and the demoralization which has set in with a powerful current, and which both of our great political parties, are in the eyes of the world in the last degree dishonoring to the American Union and to those noble institutions of which we have so much cause to be proud. It is impossible, indeed, for any one interested in the honor and welfare of his country to contemplate the present aspect of bings but with teelings of pain. There is one section of politicians to whom

the nation is beginning to turn its eyes with a opeful confidence. The more conservative of the republican party, who have long bee in the minority, are already making their influence felt. Now is their opportunity. If they would give a new tone to and take the lead of the party with whom they have been acting, or if they would organize a new party on a broader and noble basis, they never can have a more fitting opportunity. The nation is sick of strife and division. Wiser and more temperate counsels are needed. The change of feeling which has taken place in the South seems to have beotten a corresponding change in the North. ration cannot be more auxiously longed for in the one case than it will be heartily welcomed in the other. By dint of skilful management North and South may soon be knit together in the bonds of a happy Union. But the crisis is delicate. Extreme mea sures may mar and ruin the whole. Wisdom and caution are in the highest degree necessary. There is no party whose ounsels are more suited to the occasion than those of the conservative republicans. Theirs is the opportunity if they will only embrace it. If they fail to-take advantage of it it is impossible to predict into what disorganization the republican party may be thrown, or what may be the parties and measures of the future. If they eize it and prove themselves worthy of the occasion they shall have the honor, not only of estoring the Union, and thus of wiping out the ast trace of our unhappy domestic divisions, but of building up a great and powerful party which shall control the destinies of this nation and guide her in her onward and upward pathway of prosperity and glory for at least the next half century.

Meanness of Railroad Companies.

There are no commercial associations which nake larger profits than the railroad companies. There are none certainly which are mor avaricious or which are harder on their em ployes. The trouble on the Coney Island line has been brought about entirely by this spirit. The directors first removed all their old conductors on the assumption by a new uperintendent that the men were dishonest A wholesale charge of this kind is, in the first place, incapable of proof, and, in the second, ts assertion by a man new to the affairs of the company should have suggested doubts as to its being true even in a measure. But what follows shows that this person was utterly unfitted for his post. He introduced a new regulation, which was that the drivers should sign a contract with the company agreeing that they should pay for all damages occurring to their cars and horses, their per dier wages for a day's labor of fourteen hours and a half being only \$1 80. We all know that in times like these it is a difficult thing for a working man, burdened with a amily, to make both ends meet on such pay. How, then, is it possible for him to provide out

which, in the majority of instances, he is really not responsible? In the history of the struggles between labor and capital we must say that we bave never read of anything so unreasonable

Ground must be seventy-five to one hundred feel at ear, and one hundred and seventy-five to two red iest deep, a corner preferred, and located not own than Union square and within the casterioaterly lines of Fourth and Fifth avenues. The any such property for sale or lease may address a Hackett, box 1,407, New York Post Office. This advertisement seems to mean busin It is a bold proposition, and we give it a place originality and its radical deviation from the oned way of doing these things. will be seen that Mr. Hackett does not propose

a subscription to buy a lot and build a theatre.

as is the usual custom, although no doubt, had

he done so, there could be readily found sev-

eral gentlemen of the first class in society

contribute three or four hundred thousand dollars for the purpose. He goes upon the principle of first catching his hare and then cook-

Now, if there is one trait in the character of the American people more distinctive than another it is the vigor with which they go into supplying their wants as soon as they are felt. There seems to be something which inspires to energy in the fresh keen air of our climate, coming to us, as it does, from the bold open prairies of the West—something so different from the effect of the damp cloudy atmosphere of European countries. No matter what we undertake to do, from building iron-clads to building theatres, it is done quickly. In Europe committees sit for years pondering over the idea of an iron-clad war vessel, wasting mountains of toolscap and rivers of ink upon a structure that generally turns out to be of no use; but when our war broke out we had a whole navy of iron-clads affoat in a few months. It is the same with our theatres. If a theatre is burned down in England it may be years before another is constructed in its place. It is but a few days since we lost a theatrical landmark by the destruction of Winter Garden, by which it is said the managers lost some hundred thousand dollars or more. We heard something of a subscription being raised for them to set them on their legs again, but we do not know whether such is the case or not However, here is Mr. Hackett-who is not exactly in the bloom of youth, although he looks as young as he did twenty-five years ago, and indeed some ill-natured people say that he looks younger than his son; but he rather enjoys a Falstaffian age as well as a Falstaffian reputation-entering the field at once with a substantial proposal to build a new theatre up town. He has hit upon a good location in selecting a spat above Union square, and between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Mr. Hackett is a representative of the legitimate drama, and we may oped by himself and Forrest and Booth, instead of the blue smoke, blue light drama, in which we only see the Fourth of July repeated, and are obliged to listen to the rattling of tin pans, bells and other melodious instru-ments that remind one of a parcel of Chinese on the war path. We may expect, too, to get ne original plays on the boards instead of the revamped foreign trash with which we have so long been surfeited. For these reasons we wish Mr. Hackett success in his enterprise. We hope he will get that lot seventy-five feet by two bundred.

Signs of a Breakup Among Our City Railroad

Jobs at Albany. Governor Fenton's facts and arguments against the Christopher street or Crosstown Railroad bill, as presented in his veto message terday, have doubtless opened the eyes of many of our previously unsuspecting fellow citizens to the bold and presuming enormities of these railway combinations. This grand crosstown job, as it appears from the Governor's exposures, comprehends three distinct street railroad lines and the transfer of a stage line to a new route; no amount of capital is mentioned in the bill and no provisions for its payment; no security to the creditors of the co pany; no ways and means for collecting the eve per cent of the net receipts, which the bill proposes to give to the city, while the powers proposed to be given the company over the ats and over the public right of way and the private rights of property concerned are out limit. That such a bill should be vetoed by an honest Governor is not surprising; but the passage of such a scheme by a vote of twenty-two to six in the Senate and of ninetyfour to five in the Assembly is past accounting for except upon a lobby fund of a few bundred thousands of the net profits of the job. The bill will most probably be carried over the veto; but it is to be hoped that at least the principal objections of the Governor will result in some amendments for the protection of public interests and private rights.

The defeat of the Three-tier Railroad bill in the Senate, in the next place, is a matter which will give this community some satisfaction; for it indicates that there is a screw loose in the machinery of the lobby which may possibly result in the breaking up of some of their rail way schemes for enriching the jobbers interested at the expense of our city treasury, taxpayers, property holders and citizens generally. Unquestionably, from the public acts and record of the two men, Governor Fenton is a better guardian of public interests and private rights in this city than Mayor Hoffman.

The New Post Office Site.

The committee of the Common Council have very properly reported against locating the new Post Office in the City Hall Park. We have already cited many reasons why it should not be placed there, and these reasons are strengthened by the experience of every day. With the amount of business at present concentrated at that point and the constant obstruction of travel, the life of any one attempting to cross Broadway from John street to Barclay street is not safe. What would the conlition of things be if the Post Office businwere to be added, with all its mail wagons and dense crowd of people depositing and calling for letters? The Post Office business itself could not be carried on there, because people could not obtain access to the building; this is objection enough to the location, even if there were no other.

FUNNY-To hear the plous Independent calling the opponents of Barnum in Co "unsorupulous."

Shall Chief Justice Chase be Impeached? If a high public functionary, like the Presi dent or the Chief Justice, refuses to execute the laws or obstructs their execution, that undoubtedly is good ground for impeachment. Should the President be found derelict in this respect Congress certainly will not fail to impeach him. That, in fact, is the sword now hanging over his head, and Congress is waiting to see whether he will do his duty in carrying out the laws which are known to be obnoxious to him From the light we have upon the matter we believe Mr. Johnson intends to do his duty, and will thus escape impeachment.

But, strange to say, one of the most promi-nent men of the radical faction that clamor for the impeachment of the President, the very has committed the impeachable offence of refusing to execute the laws and obstructing their execution. We refer to Chief Justice Chase. It is well known that, under the merest pretext, he has refused to hold court for the trial of Jeff Davis, who is charged with the highest crimes. It was Mr. Chase's duty to have the accused tried. Davis has been a prisoner nearly two years; there was no accessity to wait for evidence; for all the evidence that could be obtained was obtainable, and Mr. Chase was officially notified long ago that the prisoner would be sur-rendered any moment to the jurisdiction of his court. Yet the Chief Justice would not carry

out the law and have justice done. There is, however, a stronger case for Impeaching Mr. Chase than this. By the Bankrupt law, passed last Congress, in the third section the duty of nominating the registers in bankruptcy is imposed upon the Chief Justice Mr. Chase has not nominated them, and it is understood he declines to nominate them. The law was to take effect as to the appointment of officers immediately after its approval on the the 2d of March, and on the 1st day of June next proceedings under the act should be com-Efforts have been made by the friends of Mr. Chase to relieve him from the duty imposed by Congress. As late as Tuesday last Mr. Sprague, his son-in-law, made a motion in the Senate to amend the Bankrupt bill, by striking out the 1st of June and inserting the 1st of January. This would extend the time for the law to go into effect six months. There can be no doubt as to the object of this motion. Mr. Sprague evidently wanted to relieve his father-in-law from a dilemma. There could be no other reason for wishing to defer the execution of the law The Senator thought, perhaps, that by postponing the operation of the law till after Congress should meet in December there would be a chance of amending it so as to relieve the Chief Justice from performing a duty he has up to this time declined to perform. The action of Mr. Sprague goes far to confirm the statement that Mr. Chase refuses to nominute the registers in bankruptcy.

The question arises here, why should the

Chief Justice wish to defeat or obstruct the

execution of this law? To most people such

conduct must appear inexplicable. We have heard reasons given, and on examining the Bankrupt act closely we believe we discover what they are. The law places partnerships and business corporations or associations on the same footing as individuals. Those pet institutions of Mr. Chase and his friends, the national banks, can be put into involuntary bankruptcy and closed up just as readily, they be not sound, as individuals. Section thirty seven of the act says :- "The provisions of this act shall apply to all moneyed business or commercial corporations and joint stock companies," and that "upon the petition of any creditor or creditors of such corporation or company, made and presented in the manare bereinafter provided in the case of debtors." It will be within the power of individual creditors to bring the national bank corporations to the test of soundness or bankruptcy, just as well as other corporations and companies or persons can be brought to that test. This is where the shoe pinches; doubtless in this may be found the secret of Mr. Chase's hostility t the Bankrupt law. Looking at the rotten con dition which some of these banks have exhibited, and the probable unsoundness of many more, the operation of the bill may well be feared. Mr. Chase, as the father of the national banks, has naturally a paternal regard for them. But he is more solicitous about them for other reasons. They are a mighty power in the country; and apart from the wealth he and his triends may have made and are making through them, he expects to be carried into the White House by their influence. No man knows better than he, probably, the unsound condition of many of these ations, and he may be afraid that the new Bankrupt law will make such an exposure of their affairs as to cause a demand for the abolishment of the whole system. He does not want this, because the eyes of the people would be opened to all the enormities and dangers of a monstrous and unscrupulous monopoly, and because he might lose the lever which he expects to be raised to the Presidency. Should the people be led to demand the repeal of the National Bank act, as it is to be hoped they will, he would both lose his reputation as a statesman and fail in his Here, then, we may see a sufficient motive

for Mr. Chase being hostile to the Bankrupt law and for his refusal to perform his duty in putting it into operation. Will Congress permit the Chief Justice to frustrate its mandate and obstruct the execution of the laws? This is a grave question, and one that his radical friends in Congress will not be able to ignore. Should he persist in his present course it will be as clear a case for impeachment as ever was brought before a national legislature. What do Butler and the other radical members who are so intent on impeaching the President say to this? It would be better for them to drop Mr. Johnson, at least until they have a case against him, and turn their attention to Chief Justice Chase.

The New York Collector.

Under the whip and spur of the ranting radicals, headed by Mr. Hulburd, the House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of sixty-eight to thirty-eight, passed a resolution to the effect that Mr. Henry A. Smythe should be removed from the office of Collector of the Port of New York. Upon what new grounds or charges this action was taken does not appear ed in the recent one-sided

report of the Committee on Public Expenditures we question whether the President will feel that sufficient cause exists to warrant him in obeying the requirements of the resolution. At all events, Mr. Smythe has returned to the city fully satisfied that he will not be disturbed. for the present

The New Route to Chian.

We published yesterday an interesting letter from our special correspondent, a passenger on the Colorado, the pioneer ship of the China line of the Pacific Mail Company. The round trip of this steamer—from San Francisco to Yokohama and Hong Kong and back againinaugurates, as we have already shown, revolution in commerce. With railways and telegraphic lines stretching from Atlantic to Pacific, and steamship lines and ocean cables from California to the Sandwich Islands and the shores of Eastern Asia, news will be transmitted instantaneously around the globe, exchanges will be equalized everywhere, the manufi tures of Europe, the productions of North and South America and the silks, cashmeres, teas and spices of the East will be transported across the United States, and this Wester tinent will become the highway for the carrying trade of the world. Columbus was right after all in sailing westward with the expecta tion of finding the gate and pathway to the Indies. English travellers will, of course. prefer the new route by way of New York and San Francisco to the tedious voyage round the Cape of Good Hope or the overland mail to India. By the latter it takes about forty-eight days to reach Hong Kong from London, and at present it is nearly as long by way of San Francisco; but when the Pacific Railroad shall have been completed the time will be shortened by at least a week. It may be a good while yet before this railroad will be finished, and even then it is probable that steamship lines will be preferred for freight and passage. The English already dread the competition of the Pacific Mail Company, and well they may; for although we might wish that its actual prosperity looked as bright at home as it looks abroad, distance lending, perhaps, enchantment to the view, yet there can be no doubt as to the ultimate success of such an enterprise. We must, however, advise the company to substitute propellers for sidewheel steamers. as the French transatlantic steamship companies have done and as the British companies are about to do. A propeller can carry a heavier cargo; it can be full rigged, which impossible with a sidewheel steamer; it is safer and cheaper, and, although the slip of a sidewheel is less than that of a screw, the difference in speed is amply compensated for by other decided advantages.

Bogland has always fostered, her mercantile

marine, and France, with unequal steps and not without difficulty, has lately been following for example. But the United States, the youthful giant nation of the West, begins to see its manifest destiny in the opening direct trade with Eastern Asia, and promises hence forth to "rule the waves" in a way that will astonish Britannia and the world.

Telegraphs, Expresses and Newspapers.

During the war of the late Southern rebelion our Northern telegraph lines made money, our express companies made money, and most of our established newspapers made money. Profitable enterprises attract competition and capital, and so, since the return of peace, there is no end to the new schemes and companies that have sprung up for new telegraph lines by land and sea. The war profits of the leading express companies of this city have in the same way attracted the attention of speculators and capitalists. First a combination of men, chiefly without capital, get up their scheme for a grand opposition express company, and next, men who have more money than they know what to do with are induced to subscribe, and once in for it they go ahead until their new express nent files its banner in triumph from one of the costlicat and loftiest buildings of Broadway. So far so good. But as experience, development and a thorough understanding and adaptation of the ways and means, agents and machinery, to the business in hand are essential to success, the important question remains to be determined whether this new enterprise is to be a hit or a failure. All the requisites indicated are established in the prosperity of the old line. The new one is an experiment involving a vast amount of capital to start it, while the public confidence in it

must depend upon the test of experience. In the next place, the success of various newspaper establishments, that have gradually and steadily grown up from small begin nings to great institutions of moral power and financial prosperity, have attracted various outside parties to similar undertakings. Thus, we hear that in this metropolis several new dailies and weeklies are contemplated, while at the same time old newspaper doctors, upon the principle of "no cure no pay," are ready to take in hand any sickly journal that offers a chance of recuperation. From time to time, like the cholera, we have a newspaper epidemic of this sort ; but from all such epidemics, while the wrecks are numerous, the successful ventures are few and far between. In telegraphs, expresses, newspapers or anything else, however, "the more the merrier." We like to see capital actively employed. This or that scheme in which money and labor are risked may fail, but still the capital thus put into circulation is an advantage to the whole community. And so, "as money makes the mare go," and as "competition is the life of trade," let not enterprising men and men of money be deterred from this or that line of business because others are already in possession of the field. In new public journals, if we have nine failures to one success, there is still one chance in ten.

Mr. Bergh and Cruelty to Animale. We hear a great deal of noise made through police reports and other channels of cruelty to animals, much of which is entirely unnecessary. For instance, if an Irishman who may happen to be enjoying his St. Patrick's Day should hit his horse a little too hard he is immediately pounced upon by Mr. Bergh or some philanthropic policeman, just as if it were the man, and not the whiskey, that hurt the horse, Some time ago Mr. Bergh was sorely distressed because some ship captains followed the old custom, which has existed since turiles were edible, of packing these amphibious creatures on the decks of their vessels, on their backs.

Now we would give Mr. Bergh some advice.

If instead of disturbing himself about the

uncomfortable attitude of turtles or seeing